

The Cairo Evening Bulletin.

Office, 225 Washington Avenue, Democrat Hall; Editorial Rooms, Ohio Levee, over Barclay's Drug Store.

DAILY EDITION.

SATURDAY EVENING JANUARY 9, 1869.

JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY AND CITY

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

We copy the following from a late number of that sterling democratic paper, the Paducah Herald:

The Cairo 'Bulletin' is the name of a new daily paper published at Cairo, Illinois. J. H. Oberly is its editor, with Mose Harrell as assistant editor. This announcement is enough to place the 'Bulletin' upon high grounds. They are both gentlemen of the highest ability as editors, and we vouch for it that they will make one of the best and spiciest papers in the west. Mose Harrell's sketches of men and things are inimitable, while Oberly's political writings are amongst the best and most readable in the whole field of political discussion.

We had a great desire to bring both these men to Paducah; but 'they would not.' We thought they would be invaluable to our city. We held out to them all the inducements we were able to offer. We could not offer very largely. Poverty and not our will or convictions prevented. We feel sure that, like Rhoderic,

"One blast upon their bugle horn,
Were worth a thousand men."

But we could not accomplish our wishes, and Cairo therefore retains two of the best newspaper men that have ever struggled to build up a city or to advance political truth.

We wish them great success. They certainly deserve it. And we congratulate our enterprising neighbors of Cairo upon the fact that they have two editors who are better known than Cairo, and who will give a name and character to their city which no other men in America could do half so well or effectively. If Cairo does not sustain them—make them rich—honor them—and feast and drink them—then she will prove herself unworthy of having men of high talent and genius as her editors.

While we believe that our friend Noble, led by genuine friendship, has gone too far in his praise of us, we nevertheless feel proud of his good opinion, and thank him for the kind words which, as we crossed the threshold of our new newspaper enterprise, he sent to us greeting. An editor, like a prophet, is not without honor, save in his own country; and, we regret to say, even the people of Cairo have not heretofore appreciated the labors of their editors at a true value. They have allowed themselves too frequently to give way to dissatisfaction and petulance. Crying down what they had, by discouragement they have made passably good papers bad, and bad papers worse; and, when the end came, have always blamed everybody but themselves. "We want a good paper," they have said time and again, and very little many of the most influential men have done to make any paper good. The 'Bulletin,' we take pleasure in saying, receives a more hearty support than any of its predecessors received; and yet, if the eye looks over our advertising columns it will find absent from them many familiar names—the names of business men, who are intelligent enough to know that a city without a paper is flat, stale and unprofitable, and yet who refuse, because they are stingy or careless, to give their home organ the least advertising support, from which a paper draws its vitality. There, for instance, is Mr. Blank, who is a grumbler. His home paper never pleases him; it is too small; doesn't contain enough matter; is not as ably edited as it should be; and, even while he grumbles, the fact becomes apparent that he is one of the fellows who do nothing to enlarge the paper, put more matter into it, or give to it the means of putting more labor upon its editorial columns; that, in short, if all the other citizens were as mean as he, no paper could live in Cairo for an hour. Now, so far, the 'Bulletin,' as we have said, has received a very liberal support. We hope it may increase. If so, in a short time we shall be enabled to add to the proportions of our paper, and improve it in many ways; but, if not—if the citizens refuse to hold up our hands, and expect us to expend money, labor and health to maintain an enterprise which they know is necessary to the prosperity of the city but which they do not support, we shall tarry with them only a little time and then fold our tent like the Arab and as quietly pass away from newspaper life. But there is no danger. The people of Cairo will support the 'Bulletin,' and the time is coming when it will be above danger, powerful and absolutely independent of the whims of the unreliable public, a necessity to every enterprising citizen.

In another column we copy an item of interesting railroad news from the Metropolis 'Times.' The representative from Massac county has in hand a charter for a railroad from Metropolis to intersect the Cairo and Vincennes road near Harrisburg, and to run thence to St. Louis. The proposed incorporators are col. Brown and capt. Willis, of Metropolis, general Baum, and general Burnside and his money partner, from the east. The 'Times' believes that colonel Brown and captain Willis will represent the interests of Metropolis, but fears that the other incorporators will make an effort to establish the Ohio river terminus of the road at a point opposite Paducah to intersect the proposed southern line at that place. We believe the proposed southern line from Paducah will never become a fact, but Metropolis should not go to sleep and let railroad rings swindle her out of her just dues. If a railroad is constructed to intersect the Cairo and Vincennes railroad, its river terminus should be at Metropolis. Paducah might then, the 'Times' suggests, build a road to the mouth of Massac creek, on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, at a cost for railroad of only a couple of thousand dollars. To build a road bed on the Illinois side from Metropolis to a point opposite Paducah, would cost nearly if not quite fifty thousand dollars. A failure to make Metropolis the terminus of the proposed road (the construction of which is among the doubtful things of the future) would be ruinous to that growing town and the country contiguous to it.

The proclamation of Dulce, captain-general of Cuba, lately issued, contains sentences which give forth the ring of the pure metal of liberty. He says: "I will brave every danger, accept every responsibility, for your welfare. The revolution has swept away the Bourbon dynasty, tearing up by the roots a plant so poisonous that it putrefied the air we breathed. To the citizens shall be returned their rights, to the man his dignity. You will receive all the reforms you require. Cubans and Spaniards are all brothers. From this day Cuba will be considered a province of Spain. Freedom of the press, the right of meeting in public, and representation in the National Cortes, the broad, fundamental principles of true liberty, are granted you."

The Paducah Herald is incensed against the Memphis 'Avalanche' for interfering with the schemes of the Tate railroad ring, which, operating in the interest of Paducah, sought to come a grand flank movement upon the Bluff City and make her contribute to the pockets of a few sharp men. The 'Avalanche' is a powerful foe as well as a powerful friend, and since its wrath has been awakened by the shrewd manipulations of Paducah we have little fear that our small neighbor, who has in Noble an advocate and champion worthy even of Cairo, will be successful in her manifold schemes—schemes which seek to turn aside trade and travel that naturally flows in the direction of Cairo.

Mr. Pinchbeck, the negro who acted as one of the delegates from Louisiana to the Chicago convention, has introduced into the legislature of that state a bill requiring all public conveyances, places of business and public resorts, for which licenses are required, to be open to all without distinction of color. This is progressive republicanism.

The president elect has spoken of extravagance and the trammels which radicalism has thrown around the executive. He did not utter the words himself. He spoke by the mouth of his conscience keeper, Mr. Washburne, of this state.

The negroes of Hayti and San Domingo are still engaged at the old game of cut-throat. Anarchy is the rule, and murder and robbery are as familiar to the citizens of those distracted lands as sunshine.

The telegraph reports the probably fatal illness at New Orleans of general Rosecan. The disease is inflammation of the bowels.

Senator Sherman is attempting to demolish the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the city of Baltimore. Don Quixote charged the windmills.

The receipts of the sale of pews in Beecher's church, on the 5th inst., amounted to \$97,000.

AROUND-ABOUT CAIRO.

Shawneetown and Vicinity.

[From the Shawneetown Mercury, 7th inst.]

During the holidays our friend Mr. Carl Roedel, principal of our public school, took unto himself a wife. Here are the particulars: Married, on the 31st ult., by reverend Mr. Hughes, Mr. Carl Roedel and Miss S. Fanny Boser.

We learn from major J. R. Loomis that as Mr. A. G. Trousdale was crossing Northfork last Friday evening, at Stobell's ford, with a two-horse wagon, in which were his wife, little daughter and Miss Elenor Gregg, that the bed of the wagon became detached and capsized, drowning the child, Maggie, aged about three years, and Miss Gregg, aged 16 years. Mr. Trousdale and his wife barely escaped with their lives. The body of Miss G. has been recovered, but that of the child is still missing.

Our friends in the vicinity of New Haven, were lately much exercised about a strange animal which recently made its appearance. The most exaggerated stories have been circulated about the beast. Some said it was a panther; others could find no name for it. It had eaten up several children, according to one story, and one man related that while he was riding on horseback, the thing jumped up behind him and began to eat his flesh. It turns out to be an overgrown wildcat. It was killed a few days since and its skin, stuffed, is on exhibition at New Haven.

Metropolis and Vicinity.

[From the Metropolis Times, 7th inst.]

In 1868, Massac county had 1,681 horses; average value, \$47.93. Cattle, 3,914; average value, \$19.65. Mules, 447; average value, \$52.50. Sheep, 4,956; average value, \$1.30. Carriages and wagons, 792; average value, \$29.25. Clocks and watches, 878; average value, \$5.18. Pianos, 14; average value, \$137.50. Goods and merchandise, \$55,360. Manufactured articles, \$3,365. Bonds and stock, \$390. Unenumerated property, \$62,984. Reductions, \$8,737. Total value of personal property, \$335,182.

The average value of all lands in Massac county is \$4.66 per acre. Total value of all property, \$1,241,677. The total population of the county in 1867 was 8,261. The average wealth of each man and child, is \$1.50.

From a reliable source we learn that a charter will be "put through" the legislature for a railroad from this point by J. C. Willis, our representative in the lower house. Said charter will only embrace five incorporators, viz: col. Brown and Willis from this place, gen. Baum from Harrisburg, and gen. Burnside and his "money partner" east. We are satisfied that capt. Willis and col. Brown will represent the interest of Metropolis to the best of their ability, but fear that they may be controlled by the vote of the balance of the "incorporators" to run the road to another point nearer than Metropolis to intersect the southern line at Paducah. We hope for the best—but have our fears.

"I know nothing, personally, of Wendell Phillips," said general Grant lately. "I should have respected him and a credited him with more honesty of purpose if he had opposed my election. I certainly could never support a man I thought as weak and bad as he proposed to be."

Logan is the coming man of Illinois. When Douglas died his mantle fell upon Logan. His skill, gallantry and success in the field are not properly appreciated by the leaders of the party. Senator Morton is too much of a politician to be a safe financier; he makes a greater effort to make his voice heard than to demonstrate their soundness. When Morton adopted the greenback policy of Pendleton, he underrated the integrity of the masses. When he undertakes to show a way to specie resumption, he overrates popular avidity.

XLTH CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of the interior and a letter from the commissioner of Indian affairs, in regard to the late battle.

Mr. Fessenden presented a memorial from a large number of Episcopal clergymen for the enactment of a law forbidding, under heavy penalties, carrying petroleum in public passenger conveyances.

Mr. Corbett presented a petition for the extension of the Pacific railway to Puget sound. Referred.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to facilitate telegraph communication between the eastern and western continents. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Trumbull, from the committee on judiciary, reported and recommended an indefinite postponement of the following bills: In part execution of section 4th of article 4th of the constitution; a bill to facilitate the decision of questions between the United States and states; by the supreme court of the United States; a joint resolution for the payment of the claims of the loyal citizens of the United States, and the house bill to extend the jurisdiction of the probate judges and justices of the peace in Idaho and Montana, which were accordingly postponed.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate took up the bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time, when, after discussion until the morning hour had expired, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murfey, which was also debated without action until 3:40, when

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the senate went into executive session, and a few moments afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Banks, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill to pay the widow of James Wilson, late minister to Venezuela, one quarter of her husband's salary. After some explanation the bill passed.

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the removal of the remains of Mr. Coggeshall, late minister of the United States at Ecuador, to the United States; at the request of his daughter, appropriating \$1,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Shellabarger moved an additional appropriation of \$1,000 for the relief of the widow of Mr. Coggeshall. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 71, nays 66—and the bill as amended passed.

The speaker presented a message from the president with the report of the secretary of state, in reply to the house resolution of July 20, 1867, declaring sympathy with the suffering people of Crete. Referred to committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the committee on appropriations, reported the military academy appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until tomorrow.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, and was addressed by Mr. Coburn on the question of finances.

He argued against the proposition to return to specie payment, or to provide for the immediate payment of the national debt. He favored the passage of a funding bill which would reduce the rates of interest. He would cut off, as far as possible, all imports of luxuries, and would develop every avenue of improvement to the vast mines of the west, and encourage manufacturing interests, and would expand the currency to meet the reasonable wants of the people. This was the gradual and easy method of resumption.

Mr. Shanks spoke in favor of the recognition of the provisional government of Crete. The committee rose, and Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate commercial intercourse between the states and territories, and with foreign countries, which was referred to the committee on territories.

House adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Lincoln Monument.—Canal Bonds.—Illinois Central R. R.—Bills to Increase the Jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates of Cairo, to Remove the County Seats of Perry and Union, and to Prevent the Importation of Texas and Cherokee Cattle.—The Constitutional Convention. Etc.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 6.—The senate was called to order at ten o'clock.

The speaker laid before the senate a communication from the Hon. James Harlan in relation to the Lincoln National monument, requesting an appropriation from the State and subscriptions from members, and, on motion, the matter was referred to a committee of three—Messrs. Munn, Strevel and Burke.

The governor laid before the senate the correspondence with the Baring Brothers, of London, relative to the canal bonds, which was referred to the committee on canals.

Mr. Fort offered a resolution for the appointment of a commissioner of emigration, who shall be empowered to take care of all emigrants to this State.

Mr. Fort offered the following: Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives, two-thirds of the members elect to each house agreeing thereto, that the following amendment be, and the same is hereby proposed to the constitution of the state of Illinois as an amendment to section seven of the ninth article: "The General Assembly shall have no power to release the Illinois Central railroad company from its obligation to pay into the state treasury either the tax or the per centum of the Illinois Central railroad and branches, as stipulated in the charter."

The following bills were introduced: To extend the jurisdiction of the police magistrates of Cairo; to prevent hunting on the premises of a person by another without license; to allow the justices of the supreme

court clerk hire; to give circuit courts jurisdiction in certain cases; to change the name of Jane Combs; to regulate the sale of patent rights; to abolish the office of county surveyor; for the protection of shippers of fruit, flour and grain; to provide for the removal of the county seat of Perry county; to amend the act for the reformation of juvenile offenders; to prevent the importation of Texas and Cherokee cattle; to incorporate the Chicago Sossis; to incorporate the Harrisburg and Great Northern railroad. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house met at ten o'clock. Mr. Bailey, of Stephenson, offered a resolution calling on the officers of the state agricultural society to report a detailed statement of the items embraced in charges for sundries in the reports of 1865 and 1866, amounting to \$23,000.

A motion to refer the resolution to the committee on agriculture was lost, and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Bailey, of Stephenson, offered a bill to provide for calling a constitutional convention, to meet on the first Tuesday in June, the election to be held on the first Tuesday in April, and the result to be submitted to the people at the November election. Read second time and ordered printed.

Mr. Bond, of Cook, offered a bill that where land has been donated to trustees for charitable purposes, and nothing has been done under the trust, the donor shall have power to deed away such land for other charitable purposes.

Mr. Cook, of Lake, offered a bill providing that all deeds of conveyance made, or to be made by married women of property held in their own right, and where the husband is not joined in the conveyance, shall be held as legal and binding as if the husband had joined.

Mr. Cook, also, introduced a bill providing that no claim against an estate should be allowed unless presented to the court and allowed within two years after filing the will, thus avoiding the decision of the supreme court that a claim presented to an administrator, and not made in court, was valid. House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

(Compiled to January 8, 1869.)

The Amnesty.—The president and the senate are at daggers' points about the late amnesty proclamation. The senate has called upon his excellency for a copy of the proclamation and the authority by which it was issued. The president proposes to reply in a special message, defending his constitutional right to grant pardon and amnesty, quoting the decision of the supreme court in the Garland test oath case. He maintains that his constitutional right to grant pardon before conviction is unquestionable; that it has been the practice of previous executives, and has been sustained by the decision of the supreme court and other legal tribunals.

Mr. Beck's Bill.—A report was started this morning in white house circles that Grant intends giving New York the secretaryship of the treasury, but which of the New Yorkers, anxious for this distinction, is to be selected, was not indicated. The story is, that Greeley and other prominent New Yorkers have been consulted upon the matter.

LATER.

The speculations about cabinet appointments have gained increased force. Since the return of so many members of congress rumors prevail that Forney will be made postmaster general, while there is much stronger talk that Greeley will be assigned the same portfolio. Sumner is coquetting in regard to the state department. He don't want it, but desires it tendered to him to give him an opportunity to decline it.

Entertainment.—General Grant will be entertained in Baltimore next week. The following persons will also be guests: Commodore Farragut, governors Clifford, Fisk, Graham and Aiken; bishop McIlvaine, messrs. Everts, Winthrop, Sears, Wetmore, Bradford, Russell and Macallister.

Arkansas Troubles.—Generals Babcock and Porter, of general Grant's staff, who were sent to Arkansas to inquire into the difficulties in that state, have made a report to general Grant. They state that the governor of Arkansas has organized his militia and authorized them to forage upon the communities in which they may happen to be, and this during a time of peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAIRO CASSINO.

This society will celebrate its first anniversary by a grand Masquerade Ball, at Washington Hall

Monday Evening, January 25, 1869.

Tickets.....\$1.00

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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C. FEUCHTER, E. BLATTAU,

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JANUARY 25.

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Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of

Aug. Korsemyer, are prepared to do all kinds of

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In a neat and workmanlike manner. We are also

prepared to repair all kinds of gas fixtures, and by our

process of bronzing and gilding make them in every

particular as good as new. Those having such fixtures, will please give us a call—satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions,

In Southern Illinois, which he offers at prices that will defy competition.

We will sell Prints, for best brands, at from 8 to 12 1/2c
Yard wide Bleached Muslin at..... 12 1/2c
Heavy yard wide Sheet at..... 15c
All-wood Flannel at..... 30c
White Blankets per pair, at..... \$3.20
Large size all-wood double Shawls at..... 4.25
New style ladies' Cloaks at \$3.00 and upwards
Good Linseys at..... 20c
Elegant and very heavy changeable and figured Poplins, per yard, from..... 35 to 40c
Silk Poplins at..... 75c
Good yard-wide Merino at..... 40c

Large assortment of

Black and Colored Alpaca at 25 cents

AND UPWARDS.

And numerous other styles of Dress Goods correspondingly low.

All- linen Handkerchiefs at..... 10c
All- linen Toweling, per yard, at..... 12 1/2c
Good Table Linens..... 45c
Irish Linen, yard wide..... 40c
All-wood Socks..... 15c
Ladies' Merino Hose..... 15c
Merino Undershirts and Drawers..... 50c

Also, a large assortment of

Fancy Goods,

Such as

LACES.

EMBROIDERIES,

RIBBONS,

VELVETS,

FRINGES,

GIMPS,

SATIN TRIMMINGS,

BUTTONS, Etc

Alexander Kid Gloves..... \$1.75

French Corsets..... 1.00

Round Combs..... 10c

And all other Goods correspondingly low.

It is therefore to the interest of every person buying goods to call at

123 Commercial Avenue.

Before buying elsewhere, as money saved is money made.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, we hope to receive the same in future.

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In Southern Illinois. No pains will be spared to make this journal a powerful and influential contribution to the principles of Education; to the improvement of the method of school instruction, and to the advancement of all reforms for the elevation of the standard in "Egypt."

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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JOHN HYLAND'S SALOON

Is supplied with all kinds of

Superior Liquors,

Beer, Ale, &c.,

COMMERCIAL AVENUE, BETWEEN N NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

The thirsty, who love good liquors, should give a call, and those who wish to pass a fragrant evening have their wants supplied at this bar. dec21/68:tf